PUBLISHED DAILY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1841.

Vol. LIII. Price 13 Rupees Per Quarter :—52 Rupees Per Annum ;—or, if paid in Advance, 48 Rupees Per Annum. New Series No. 9.

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement to the Trade.

For others the charges are :
6 Annas per line for a first insertion.
3 do. do. for a second do.
2 do. do. for a third do.
the same being in immediately succeeding papers.
Under ten lines, 4 Rupees.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

FROM and after the 1st July 1841, the BOMBAY GAZETTE will be published daily (Sundays excepted) without an additional charge to Subscribers.
Bombay, July 1, 1841.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Six first-rate Compositors and two Pressmen—they will be liberally paid. Apply at this office.
July 8th, 1841.

NOTICE.

THE Public is hereby informed, that the BOMBAY GAZETTE Press has been removed from the late Premises No. 5, Forbes Street, and is now occupying the Premises in Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House, opposite the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Exchange Rooms, where all communications to the Editor will be received.—Bombay, 5th April 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Summary, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Summary to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

To the Subscribers of the *Gazette*. included in the charge
To Non-Subscribers.....½ Rupee per Copy.
To Subscribers in England.....£ 1s. *in advance.*

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE Public in general is hereby informed that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS, will be executed at this Office, at the following prices.

Lady's Visiting Cards, Enamelled, per pack			Rs. 2
Printing	Ditto	Ditto	„ 3
Gentlemen's	Ditto	Ditto	„ 1½
Printing	Dtito	Ditto	„ 3

Invitation Cards, Engraving &c, on the most reasonable terms.

Gazette Office, July 8th 1841.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "CEYLON MAGAZINE" from No. 1 to 8, for September, October and April, Price 3 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same to the Editor by letter post paid.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement Rs. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I..... R. 1

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*, It is hereby announced that the 2nd No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE was published on the 29th of March, and No. 3 will appear in July. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 4 Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office ;

Respondentia Bonds, each	R.	1
Ship's Articles	„	1
Policies of Insurance	„	1
Bills of Exchange, per set	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds	„	8
Bills of Lading, each	„	8
Powers of Attorney	„	8

TO FAMILIES PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND.

A highly respectable English Girl who has been five years with a Lady, is desirous of going with a family or Lady to England, or to take charge of Children. Apply at this Office.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

AGRA UKHBAR, July 1.

A report has reached us that a party of Punjaubees recently crossed the Sutlege, and plundered a village in the British Territories, but, we cannot vouch for its accuracy. There is no doubt, that His Excellency the Commander in Chief speaks of such a possibility, as the assemblage of a body of troops on the Sikh frontier in the cold weather ; and that to one Officer he wrote, that in the event of a move into the Punjaub, he should not be forgotten.

AGRA.—The rains, we are sorry to say, still keep off, but the weather has for some days been tolerably mild.

We are very sorry to announce the death of Lieutenant Grant, of the Revenue Survey, at Banda on the 22nd ultimo. This very intelligent Officer died from an attack of Cholera, which is very prevalent at this station, both amongst Europeans and natives.

The old Circuit House at Allygurh, has been given up by Government as a Dak Bungalow, for the accommodation of travellers.

A letter from Simla of a late date says, "the Coolee Panic has not yet ceased ! Fifty white men, they say, are hiding in the jungles of the higher Hills by day, who descend to Simla at night to slaughter the Puharees, and pick the churbee from their entrails as less ferocious butchers do with sheep. Two hundred hewers of wood and drawers of water absconded in the first instance. Many Jampanees and Chowkeedars have since disappeared, A fellow with a Press warrant from the Magistrate is supposed to have inspired this terror into the people by some nonsensical threats."

We see by the Calcutta papers, that Lieutenant Macmullen, one of the Heroes of Guznee, has been appointed Superintendent of Cadets. A Correspondent thinks, this gallant Officer will be as much at home in this appointment as he would in that of Huntsman to the Calcutta Hounds.

MADRAS.

ATHENÆUM, JUNE 29.

By private letters received yesterday from China via Calcutta, it appears that an extensive fire broke out on the 19th of April at Macao, which destroyed property to an immense amount, consisting of Cotton, British manufactures, tea, &c.—almost all belonging to British merchants. The date of these letters is the 20th, when all was quiet at Canton.

KAMPTEE, June 17.— I regret exceedingly to acquaint you that Major Fitzgerald of H. M. 39th Regiment died at this station yesterday evening. His remains will be interred this evening with the usual honours. He has left a very large family.

Gunner Guilfoyle who was sentenced to transportation, left this station on the 15th instant on route to Madras. Gunner Warren who was also sentenced to transportation, died here of fever on the 13th instant.

We have had no rain as yet, and the weather still continues oppressive.

An European General Court Martial assembles this day at the Mess House of H. M. 39th Regiment for the trial of a Private of that Corps.

VIZAGAPATAM, June 21.—We have had several refreshing and very heavy showers of rain during the week, accompanied by lightning and thunder. The heat during the day, still continues oppressive.

The Brig Catharine which arrived here sometime ago with the loss of one of her masts, and was consequently brought into the river for repairs, is now again ready for sea, and will probably leave this soon for Madras. Her Commander who was left ashore at Madras arrived here per Amelia.

A Treasure party consisting of a Company of the 50th Regiment N. I. under the command of Lieutenant Grant arrived here lately from Berhampore, and on being relieved by a similar detachment of the 17th Regiment, returned to its destination. The amount of the treasure was three lakhs of Rupees, one of which was given over to the Collector of this place and the remainder conveyed to Masulipatam.

Great dissatisfaction seems to prevail amongst the Europeans of the Veteran Battalion here, owing to the very inferior quality of the rations served out to them by the Native Contractor, whom they hold in abhorrence on account of his nefarious conduct.

Assistant Surgeon MacFarlane who was lately posted to the 17th Regiment N. I. has arrived and assumed Medical charge of that Corps from Dr. Foulis, M. D. who will leave this shortly for the purpose of joining his Regiment. Many here lament his removal on account of his kind and amiable disposition, by which he had become very popular.

CANNANORE, June 22.—At eight o'clock this morning, the Rifle Company of the 36th Regiment N. I. under the Command of Captain Simpson of that Corps, embarked on board the Jupiter, which vessel sailed at ten A. M. for Madras. Although rain was all the time drizzling, the beach was quite crowded with spectators. The Sepoys were in high spirits.

TRICHINOPOLY, June 22.—The 12th Regiment N. I. arrived here on Saturday evening last, under the command of Major Coffin.

The Subs at the station will now have less Garrison duty to perform, which it is believed they are not sorry for. The 15th Regiment N. I. invited the Officers of the 12th and others to dinner on Monday last. A Ball and Supper will take place at the Public rooms on the 28th instant. I understand that Messrs. Monica Moodelly and Co. are the Tin Miners on the occasion, in honor of a brother's marriage. This will be the 2d edition of their munificence, as they kept open house in the Fort at the commencement of the ceremony for three or four days. Will you be pleased to give them a hint to have a fair, and finish with a fancy ball. It would not cost them half so much as they paid for Beetle, &c. for the Natives, rumour says 700 Rupees. A couple of thousands for Bartholomew and Almacks would make an excellent finale to the affair, and do them a vast deal of credit. The 57th gave a dinner at their Mess on the Anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo.

Major Straton of the 8th L. C. has arrived. Some of the young uns caught it in orders for going in undress to look at the old'uns at line Parade last week.

HERALD, JUNE 30

By some strange blunder a part of the last despatches for the Madras Government, instead of being forwarded on

their arrival at Bombay direct to this presidency, were sent to Bengal, and have consequently only just come to hand. They contain the recognition by the Hon'ble Court of the decease of Major General Edwards as having taken place on the 6th of March 1836; they also bring authentic intelligence of the death of Major General William Munro. The promotion consequent on these casualties, as well as the extensive alterations of rank occasioned by the former of them, will be found amongst the Government Notifications which we have taken from last evening's Fort St. George Gazette.

We regret to announce the death, at Kamptee, on the 16th current, of Major John FitzGerald, of the Queen's 39th Foot. The Major had seen much service during a military career of nearly thirty years, having been present at the siege of San Sebastian, (where he was wounded in storming the heights of Vera on the 31st of August 1813) and taken a part in the battles of the Nivelle, Nive, Bayonne, Garrise, Orthes and Toulouse. It is expected that our esteemed friend Captain Bernard, the Deputy Paymaster and staff Officer at Poonamallee, will succeed to the vacant Majority, he being the senior Captain of the 39th, but of course some months must elapse before any thing certain on the matter can be known.

We are pleased to hear that the Infantry Retiring Fund Committee have already booked two Lieutenant Colonels for the second quarter of their operations, which terminates we believe some time in August. What will poor old Uncle John say to this?

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR MR, EDITOR,—The paragraph in the "United Service Gazette" of the 6th Instant, regarding the "demise of Doctor Milne," must have been inserted by one of the *Saints'* to whom he refused pecuniary assistance.

From an intimate knowledge of his character, I can confidently assert, that he was neither a "Foe to Missionaries,' nor the "despiser of Christianity." He was certainly an enemy to humbug in every shape, and as he openly concurred in the opinion of every *sincere* follower of Christ that "Nothing is more profane than the cant of "Piety," the Wolves in Sheeps' clothing found no favor in his sight.

The letters in the Gazette Signed "Red Coat"—breathe a very benevolent spirit—they were the only ones written by the Doctor.

In common justice to the dead—to one who can no longer defend himself against the vulgar attacks of "Smith, Jones, Brown, &c."—I hope you will give this a corner in your impartial Journal.

Your's devotedly, but sincerely,

7th July. ANTI-HUMBUG.

*** The above came to hand Thursday night; but late for insertion in yesterday's issue. ED. BOM. GAZ.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

SURAT—With the Exception of a plentiful fall on the 8th and 9th of last Month, no rain worth mentioning fell in the Principal and sub divisions of this Zillah, up to the 22d the date of the report; Cultivation, however was in progress, and appearances indicated a favorable season.

KAIRA—No rain fell in this part of Goozerat during the week preceeding the 24th of last month; and the Crops are said to have suffered slightly in consequence, although a little timely rain of which there was every promise at the date of the report, would revive them: the report adds that upwards of 39000 beegas were already under cultivation.

AHMEDABAD.—The report from this Collectorate, which is dated the 23d ultimo, mentions that there was heavy rain in every part of it during two whole days in the early part of the month; but none since; it also states that ploughing in the light soil had commenced.

CANDEISH—There was a plentiful fall in most parts of this province on the 14th and 15th of last month; and the Cultivators were every where busy in their fields.

POONA—Rain also fell abundantly between the 13th and 19th in four of the Purgunnahs of this Collectorate; and the Crops were in a thriving Condition; the fall, however, was so excessive in a few places as to have occasioned injury to embankments of the rice fields, and the young plants: in the other four Purgunnahs of the Collectorate there was a deficiency of rain, and sowing had not been commenced.

SHOLAPOOR—The report from this quarter, which is for the week ending the 16th of last month, mentions that agricultural operations were in progress very generally; and that there very were few places in which there had been no rain during that period. A later report dated the 23d represents a Continuance of this favorable state of things.

RUTNAGHERRY—In this Zillah the fall was plentiful during the week ending the 21st of last month in three Talookas; and in another it was so excessive as to wash away the seed in some places: it was also added that the sowing of the rice seed had been brought to a close, and that of Naglee Wurree commenced; and that the prices of grain were low in comparrison with what they were during the same time last year, the country Sugar cane thriving, and the prospects of the season favorable.

TANNAH—The weather was extremely favorable throughout this collectorate during the week ending the 18th ultimo, and agricultural operations were in full progress; a report however for the following week mentions that little rain fell during it, in some places, though no injury to the young crops had been occasioned thereby any where.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to despatch a Steam Frigate, with a Mail for Suez, on Monday the 19th July next.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 15th June 1841.

To Correspondents.

We beg to inform our Correspondents that we have constructed a letter Box, facing the stairs upon the first floor landing, that their communications may be dropped in at all hours without inconvenience or enquiry as to the sender.

If public patronage will warrant it we will increase the size of our Journal to double what it is at present.

We are happy to find that our Correspondence is encreasing from every quarter—even an hundred-fold would receive due attention.

Can an "OULD SOULDIER" oblige us with another copy of his communication—the former one has been mislaid or in the multiplicity of correspondence, passed over.

To our Readers.

SHOULD our Mofussil Subscribers consider it better to send two days issues together, on account of postage, we will be happy to do so if they will make known their wishes.

"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE.

Saturday, July 10, 1841.

A *Government Gazette* extraordinary was published yesterday containing the particulars of the taking of Budamee—a very correct account having already appeared in our Journal, we have postponed the reprint of the official particulars until Monday.

PURSUANT to promise we resume the thread of our remarks on the subject of the *Widows and Orphan's Fund.* In the absence of any personal local knowledge, we are constrained, in discussing this question to lean on those at whose particular request we have mooted it; and we trust we shall be pardoned if we have been unwittingly led into the commission of any trivial circumstantial errors. Convinced, however, as we are, that the object of our kind informants is the furtherance and prosperity of the Fund; it would be unjust were we not, at the same time, to declare ourselves under infinite obligations to them for having helped us on to write what we have and prompted us to extend our observations.

We must acknowledge that this is not a subject which can be said to be generally interesting, yet it is one of vital importance to many. Who is there,—of the hundreds, nay thousands, who have not yet made any provision for their families, or who, comparatively speaking, have not the means of doing so—that does not look forward to the day when this Fund shall be established as the dawn of a blissful æra in the annals of the domestic economy of those it will affect.

Having said this much by way of apology, we shall trouble our readers now with a few remarks, and these will be confined to the following questions which suggest themselves to us:—*First*—Is the Fund to be *pro bono publico,* or to be confined to those only who are in Government employ, and, if under this restriction, whether it is to include natives or be confined to Europeans or Christians generally? And secondly—whether, in the event of its being open as indicated in the first clause of the foregoing enquiry, Government would consent to the Sub Treasurer becoming the Treasurer to the Fund. Here we anticipate some difficulty. We are apprehensive that Government cannot well extend its support to those who have no particular claim on it. We trust our apprehensions will not be considered ill founded, however inimical they may prove to a great portion of those who no doubt take a lively interest in the rise and progress and eventual success of the Fund, and hope, moreover, to become Subscribers to it.—We are not disposed to dishearten or thwart them in their efforts, but we would point out the difficulties that seem to us to exist 'ere the matter is submitted for the consideration and support of Government;—which, we understand, is the next thing to be done.

As a fund similar to the one existing in Calcutta, there can be no objection to Government extending to it its patronage—It is designated the "Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund," it has been established exclusively for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans of those under Government employ, and as such the Government of Bengal is fully justified in patronizing it in the way it does. But we question whether that Government would grant a similar indulgence to a Fund open to all professing the Christian religion, whether in public or private employ—We unhesitatingly say *No.* There must be a limit, or no limit,—it must either be confined to a few, or open to all—if open to all, we ask what claim have those out of Government employ on Government, what right has Government to grant them any indulgence to which they are not entitled. The Government is already wary about rewarding the meritorious service of its servants, and can it be expected that an indulgence so difficult of attainment by those legitimately entitled to it, will be profferred to one and all as it were, unasked for. In our opinion Government support cannot be expected unless the operations of the Fund are confined to Government Servants, and them only. Then in that case would it be prudent for those who are in Government employ to solicit a boon which they know cannot be conferred, and one which is unquestionably in opposition to their own interests. We are sorry that two parties must necessarily arise in a cause, about which, we are convinced, all must be unanimous—and we hope the objection may be over-ruled. We wish prosperity to the Fund and success to the best wishes of every individual desirous of becoming subscribers to it, and our object in pointing out the malady is that it may carry with it its own remedy.

From the Aurora of Ararat published in the Armenian Language we translate the following.

"Constantinople, 15th May—Government have received positive intelligence from Rumelia stating that tranquillity has been perfectly restored in those parts and that there is now not the least sign of disturbance remaining.

Intelligence of as favorable a nature has also been received from Crete which holds out hopes, that the commotion in that island will be speedily appeased without any bloodshed.

On the 12th Instant being the anniversary of the birth of the Queen of England the ministers of state paid a visit to Lord Ponsonby the British Embassador.

Macedonia—Selanie, 4th May—We have not yet heard of the Admiral Canaris—who is said to have been sent by the Greek Government to these parts for the purpose of suppressing the pirates who frequently make excesses on these islands and commit depredations.

The leader of these pirates is proved to be a Greek monk called Illarium who once carried on his rapine on the coasts of Ainoroz—This man having heard that the said Greek Admiral is in pursuit of him with a few Vessels is said to have immediately landed with his band and repaired with them to the mountains of Ainoroz. A few days after his landing he is said to have proceeded to these parts and commenced his depredations so active that the roads between the neighbouring Towns and villages have been rendered quite unsafe and no one ventures travelling in this province.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

It is also reported that they have carried their presumption so far as to have addressed more than once under their own signature to the Pacha of this place, the Greek Bishop, desiring that some part of the country may be made over to them and threatening fire and pillage in case they did not receive a favorable reply. These letters were received here on the 28th of last month and occasioned considerable confusion.

Troops therefore have been required for Constantinople for the protection of the town, and the Pacha has collected the neighbouring Albanians whom he intends sending against these plunderers."

SUPREME COURT OF BOMBAY.

JULY SESSION.—JULY 8 1841.

Mahomed Alli Miskin Alli was this morning arraigned for administering poison with intent to commit a felony. He was acquitted.

WM. EATON of the 2d Battalion. H. A. was then arraigned for killing a man of the same corps by name Wm. Wilkinson on the 28th May last at Poona.

He pleaded "not guilty."

MR. ADVOCATE GENERAL LEMESSURIER briefly stated the case to the Jury and called as his first witness Bombardier Barr H. A. who stated that he knew the Prisoner and the deceased. On the 28th of May last at about ½ past one P M. saw them both in the Barrack Room. They were drunk; the deceased, the most so. They were quarrelling about fighting and the deceased was upbraiding the Prisoner with having been beaten in a fight by a man named Stott in England some years ago, when they were at the depot. After some words had passed between them, the Prisoner asked the deceased whether he was willing to stand in his (Stotts) place to which Wilkinson answered." "*Stand up if you are a man, I'll give you blow for blow!*" On hearing this, witness left the room, had only left it about 30 or 40 seconds when he heard sounds as though a souffle was within; he returned to warn a fatigue party to keep them (prisoner and deceased) quiet until he could confine them. On returning to the Room witness found the two men standing about the centre of it as if a scuffle had taken place, the prisoner then walked towards his Cot: the deceased followed him and caught him by the back of the shirt, and the Prisoner then struck him a blow on the side or chest, the deceased fell upon his face on the ground. Witness does not think the blow killed the deceased. Witness confined both in the Quarter Guard; The deceased was unable to walk, and, in consequence was taken in a dooly. Has known both men for years and considered them generally quiet men when sober. The Prisoner was sometimes rather quarrelsome but not given to fighting.

Gunner Kayo of the same corps corroborated the above Evidence in all the main points, adding some particulars relative to the quarrel which made it quite evident that the Prisoner received great provocation before his comrades and had said to the deceased, "*I do not want to dispute, but if you do come outside.*" to which deceased auswered "*No—let us have it here.*" They fought about two rounds, when the Prisoner was going to his cot and the deceased followed him and raising his hand to strike prisoner, he the latter, turned round and struck the deceased a blow on the side which knocked him down. The deceased fell on his temple against the floor. The Prisoner most decidedly struck deceased *in his own defence.*

W. Parsons Esq. M. D. Asst: Surgeon the next witness, stated that he was doing duty with 2d. Battalion Horse Artillery. He recollected a man being brought to the Hospital on the 28th of May. He was in a state of insensibility,—his eyes were much swollen and his face much bruised. There was a contusion over the right eye brow—he was also intoxicated. He was better the next day and continued improving until the 2d of June—on that day he had an epileptic fit, which was followed in the evening by another. The same day Dr Parsons handed over charge of the Hospital to Dr. Atkinson of the some corps. The deceased died on the 4th of June. Witness was present at a post mortem examination on that day and observed a fracture of the skull immediately over the right eye brow-a small blood vessel had given way and a large clot of blood was pressing on the brain—considerable inflammation had taken place in the membranes of the brain—the examination was made about two hours after his death, the injury had the appearance of being caused by a fall on a hard substance-inflammation of the brain was the immediate cause of death, no blow from the fist could have caused the fracture of the skull the Epileptic fits were caused by the inflammation of the brain.

J. J. ATKINSON Esq. M. D. attached to the Horse Brigade stated that he received charge of the Hospital from Dr. Parsons on the 2d of June 1841. There was a patient named Wilkinson in Hospital. On receiving charge of him witness thought unfavourably of the case from the Epileptic fits he had been attacked with. The Patient died on the 4th June 1841. Witness made a post mortem examination of deceased, aud discovered extensive inflammation of the brain and its membranes—found a large clot of blood between the skull and and the brain. The immediate cause of death was acute inflammation of the brain, the original cause might have been a fall or a severe blow from a round instrument. There was also a fracture of the skull over and above the right eye brow, which could not have been caused by a blow from the fist,

The Prisoner declined saying anything in his defence.

The Learned Judge then summed up the case—he said that all enquiries into the cause of the death of a fellow being were painful. In this case doubly so, for there had been no bad passions exhibited and it was by no means an aggravated case, no doubt could exist as to the cause of the deceased's death and it was impossible for the Jury to acquit the prisoner. Manslaughter was an offence which assumed a great variety of forms, from the actual absence of all blame to the falling but little short of the crime of murder in some cases. The Jury were in possession of the facts which were so exceedingly simple that he would no longer detain them by a recapitulation of them.

The Jury consulted and after a few minutes had elapsed returned a verdict of "Guilty" against the Prisoner at the same time recommending him strongly to the merciful consideration of the Court.

The Learned Judge then addressed the Prisoner in a most impressive manner. He was sure that the Prisoner would remember his having been the unfortunate cause of a human being's death to the last day of his life—of a man too, who was his comrade, and with whom he had been on good terms up to the very day of the occurrence. It was by no means necessary for a British Soldier to raise his hand against his comrade to prove his courage—it was on the field of battle, before the enemies of his country that the soldier should display his bravery, which was the admiration of the world and the cause of all our victories.

No one who had heard the evidence could conceive for a moment that the Prisoner had wilfully been the cause of the man's death—both had been to blame, and, if any thing, the deceased more so than the Prisoner. The Court most gladly took into consideration the recommendation of the Jury, tho' even without it, the mitigating circumstances of the case would not have escaped its notice. Still (continued the learned Judge) it appeared that the prisoner had been in the habit of fighting as would appear from the very cause of the quarrel viz. the fight between him and Stott which had taken plaee in England, but the Court could not forget that the prisoner had been provoked and as he had before said, the Judge considered the Prisoner had been the least to blame of the two in the first instance. The learned Judge called the prisoner's attention to the fact of intoxication being the cause of his present unhappy situation, and expressed a sincere hope that on the expiration of the sentence he was about to pronounce the Prisoner would at once take that pledge which was now so extensively adopted by his Countrymen at Home, (the prisoner is an Irishman) and whlch had been the cause of so great a diminution of crime. The Judge concluded a most eloquent address to which we have not been able to do justice, by sentencing the Prisoner to undergo an imprisonment for the space of one fortnight, the last 7 days of which are to be in solitary confinement.*

In the next case a woman of the name of Dhondee was charged with stealing Jewels and money in a dwelling house and three other male Prisoners were charged with receiving the same knowing them to have been stolen—witnesses were examined in support of the charge and the Judge proceeded to sum up which he did, remarking as he proceeded on the different nature of the Indictment to any other which had been laid before them during the Session; and also remarked that the charges against the Woman differed from those against the three men, she being accused of *stealing* and they of receiving, goods with the knowledge of their being stolen property.

In his charge the Judge remarked on the evidence as it related to the different prisoners. He said that the case against the Men was very slight and that the Jury would, he had no doubt, give them the benefit of any doubt that might exist in their minds.

There was no evidence of any of the parties having associated together before, so that their meeting might have been a casual one. There was however a strong case against the Woman Dhondee; she had had ample opportunity of seeing the box wherein the stolen property was kept and there could, after a full review of the case be very little doubt on the minds of the Jury as to her. However. the Prisoners were in the hands of the Jury, who were the Judges of the facts and they would without doubt come to a right conclusion.

After a few minutes the Jury expressed a wish to retire, when a constable was sworn in and they were locked up.

After an absence of nearly an hour the Jury returned in to Court and returned a verdict "Guilty" against all the Prisoners. After a short address the learned judge sentenced the Prisoners to imprisonment for the space of one year.

EGYPT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

ALEXANDRIA, JUNE 1841.

At a very early hour on the morning of the 22d Ultimo arrived here the Indian Mail, and fortunate for those who are in the habit of early rising, it closed at 9 A. M. The Inhabitants of this city have reason to be more thankful this month than the preceding, inasmuch as they had the pleasure of seeing the Steamer Oriental in port until 5 P. M. of the same day, without the possibility of sending any thing by her, whereas the Steamer Liverpool, which left our port in April, remained two days after the Post Office had been closed, so that the Indian public will see that we are, in some degree, improving in this part of the world.

Since the departure of the Indian Mail we have not had any arrivals of importance until this morning the 24th when the Mediterranean Steamer entered our harbour.—The News by this Steamer does not appear to present any thing of interest, but what we have received we shall give you.—As it regards Constantinople, we find that the New Firman for the hereditary investiture of the Pasha of Egypt had been concluded, though the Viceroy to this moment has not received it. The reason of delay is in consequence of the Porte concluding that it would be the means of preventing any refutations on the part of the Pasha, as to its conditions, if it was first submitted to the ambassadors of the four allied powers in Constantinople for their examination and approbation.——so that we may reasonably expect that as as soon as the Hatti Shereff shall receive their approval, it will be forwarded to Mehemet Ali, when we should think that it would not be possible for him to raise any objections to its contents.—We have been in some degree curious to ascertain the leading particulars of the Hatti Shereff, and have heard from a good source that the Firman grants the hereditary Pashalic of Egypt the privilege of naming even his superior officers, and of paying a certain tribute which shall be decided on between Mehemet Ali and the Porte. The reason, it is said, why that part had been altered which refers to the tribute, was on account of the Conference of the Allied powers in London having suggested it to the Porte.—H. B. M. consul as well as the other Consuls will not return until peace shall be entirely concluded.—We learn that the Sultan is very anxious to finish it, for in every part of his territories there is anarchy and disorder—No one can doubt, but with his eyes half open, that the disturbances were occasioned by the underhanded intrigues of Russia, whose great interest is to dismember that Empire that it may at some distant period fall into her hands.

The Sultan remains still an invalid, it is said, that a consumption has set in, and that the Physicians have little hope of his recovery, in case of death, he will be succeeded by his brother, who is very young, not being more than 16; at this age he cannot be considered in any other view than incapable of filling so high a post, and will be by necessity under the influence of a party that must augment the anarchy which now prevails instead of remedying it.

Candia is still decided for war; the Greek insurgents have incorporated themselves in power, for they have commenced to dispose of the produce of the soil, that is, the laws of exportation are regulated by an administration which they have formed. They are resolved to a man to maintain their rights and resist the Forces that the Porte has sent out under the command of Tahir Pasha, "Grand admiral," who arrived there on the 17th of May with a small fleet; but it must be considered that the Turkish Troops are so feeble, so badly disciplined that the whole must fall through.

We are expecting the English Packet from Syria, which, makes a voyage every month after the arrival of the Peninsular and oriental Company's Steamer, that conveys letters, &c for India via the Euphrates. All the Soldiers of the line who were here in Garrison, the Pasha has just now issued orders, that they must go to the Villages to be employed on the Public Works and substituted for them the national Guards who will do the service of the City.—But as this Militia has not been established much more than a year, all that can be said is, that they carry their firelocks in such a way that it is amusing to a bystander in time of training to see them; besides as they are all artisans and servants who are occupied more with their respective callings than that of soldiery, so that these troops can never be of utility to the Pasha.—There are also National Guards in Cairo and it is said they are provisionally disarmed.

JUNE 2ND—This morning the English Packet arrived from Beyrout bringing us Intelligence up to the 25th Ult.

In Syria and Palestine reigns the most absolute anarchy and disorder on account of the weakness and impuissance of the New Government.—The Lebanese refuse to submit to the New Tariff and are determined on not paying more for the whole tax than £150,000 per annum. If the Government shall employ means to compel them, in such a case, they appear strongly disposed to take up arms, for they state, that when they were excited to revolt against the Pasha of Egypt, they were promised that they should be exempted from the payment of dutles and taxes for the space of 3 years.—With such a statement as this, how can any one imagine that Syria will become a part of the Ottoman Empire, unless there is some assistance afforded to the porte by the allied powers to bring its inhabitants into a state of subjection; and may it not be asked again, how the other allied powers can act when Russia has the influence in the Porte.

There had not been any cases of plague in Beyrout for several days though it still exists in the interior, at Jaffa and especially among the mountaineers.—There are in port at Beyrout one Eng. Frigate and two Eng, Steamers—also a French corvette and an Austrian Frigate.—Several English Cannoneers remain still in the Fort of Jean d'Acre as well as in Beyrout.—The troops that the Porte has in Syria do not exceed 20000 men and the greatest part of them are Albanese Irregulars, who are constantly in the habit of producing every sort of disorder instead of maintaining tranquillity; in short, they revolt at the least delay they experience in the payment of what is due. We have received some News from Alleppo dated 10th May, stating that there are some Arab Tribes, called Anisi, who are continually making incursions in the Country, by plundering and pillaging those who reside in the environs of Aleppo so that they have been obliged to take refuge in the Town.

The Pasha of Damascus has insulted the Consuls of that place, and especially the English Consul by reason of his having made a few observations to him, however it is the general opinion that he will be deposed, and the more so we believe it because he detests the Europeans and hates the very name of a Christian.

An English Colonel of the name of M. Rose, fought a duel at Beyrout, with Count Lamont, a Frenchman, but neither parties received any injury; it is said, the cause of quarrel had reference to a rivality of Love towards a certain Lady.*

June 4th. The Intelligence we have received from Constantinople by the French Steamer, is dated 27th May. They write us from hence that the Porte is on the point of sending to Mehemet Ali, the New Firman, as it had been approved by the Ministers of the four Allied Powers: but it is to be feared there will be some difficulty in its being executed, on account of the tribute, which the Pasha must pay, as it is fixed at £400,000 while the Egyptian Government did not pay more than £150,000, when it had in possession Syria, Candia and Mecca.

The Hon'ble J. Stewart late Governor of Ceylon, left a few days ago on an English yatch for Sira where he intends mak-

* We cannot help remarking, that had the non-commission ed officer done his duty in the first instance by *confining the two men at once*, instead of leaving the Barrack Room for a fatigue party when there were others present who would have sufficed for the purpose, this painful circumstance would never have occurred and Eaton would not have been guilty of taking the life of a fellow creature. Prevention of crime is much better than its cure, as in the case we have reported is but too painfully evident.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

ing his quarantine before going to the Ionian Islands, when he has been appointed Governor.

As the passengers which left Bombay on the 1st May did not arrive in time for the "Oriental" the French Steamer having recommenced to take passengers, many availed themselves of this route and left Alexandria for Syria, Malta, &c on the 7th Instant. We have received some news indirectly from Candia.—It is said, that the Greeks have beaten the Turks; for the truth of this report we shall receive the details by a French Corvette which we are daily expecting from that Island. The Porte has just sent the Governor of Mecca Agi Pasha who arrived yesterday and will shortly leave us, to occupy his Post at Medina.

June 7th —Agreeably towhat had been previously stated the Porte has at last sent the Hattee Scheriffe along with the Investiture of the Pasha in the hereditary Government of Egypt.—On the 7th Instant very late in the evening arrive the Russian Steamer "Selack," Captain Spindiver Sottiri from Constantinople, having on board Kiamal Effendi, employed in the office of the Grand Vizier, who was the bearer of the abovementioned Imperial mandate, who, on his arrival delivered it up to Said Murab Effendi, Envoy in Alexandria from the Porte, with directions to communicate the same "officiensement" to the Pasha in order to know the intention of the Viceroy previous to its being proclaimed.—His Highness on receiving this communication from the Envoy, accepted it.—On the 10th Instant its publication took place, with all the ceremony which was possible under the circumstance of the Plagne that obliged many to desist from taking a part by reason of their being in quarantine. On the same day His Highness assembled in his palace all the civil and military officers who were in pratique, besides there were present "the Ulemas" (the chiefs of the Mahometan Religion). Early on the morning of the said day arrived from Ramley two battalions of the Guard, who formed a line in two ranks, reaching from the Envoy's house to the Palace. As the Envoy passed between, he was accompanied, on one side, by Samy Bey, Intime Cunseiller, of his Highness, and Osman Pacha, General of the Guard, on the other, carrying the Hattee Scheriffe in a small red silk bag suspended to the button hole of his coat:—behind him was Capugi Bachi Ahmet Agi (who a little while ago returned from the Hadjas, where he had been sent on a Mission by the Sultan) who had in a case the decoration in brilliants, which had been sent by the Sultan to the Pasha.—Having arrived at the palace, preceded by the military band, the Envoy was received near the staircase by the Pasha, to whom as they entered he delivered up the Hattee Scheriffe which his Highness put into the hands of his first Secretary Keamal Bey after he had been decorated with the order sent by the Grand Signior. The Pacha then gave orders that the Hattee Scheriffe should be read with a loud voice. After its reading the Ulemas offered up a prayer and on the Pacha going into his Hall of reception all the officers present, kissed his hand as a sign of felicitation. His fleet was adorned with a great number of flags, and immediately on their being a salute fired, it was repeated by all the forts of the City.

We shall do our utmost to give you a copy of the Hattee scheriffe as it now stands, nothing is said in it concerning the amount of tribute that the Pacha is to pay, though it has been fixed at £400,000 thro' the Envoy, with whom the Pacha is negociating with a view to have it diminished:—in the course of 5 or 6 days, it is said, that the Envoy will leave for Constantinople to lay before the divan the conclusion which the Pacha has come to concerning the tribute. This way of terminating the Eastern Question is nothing less than the effect of Russian influence in the Porte.—It is said, the Sultan was compelled to finish it by reason of the financial department being in a most dreadful state.—We are expecting here our new English Consul General.—Lieut. Col. Barhet late consul at Warsaw, (Poland)

JUNE 15th. The news of the Levant brought by yesterday's Steamer does not present any thing of interest.—The affairs of the Porte remain still in a deplorable state, and it is a general opinion that that Empire will not be able to sustain itself for any length of time, anarchy and disorder reigning almost in every part, and the Government by reason of being obliged to expedite its forces, first in one part and then in another, drains and ruins its finances. It appears that the Porte has already been foiled in its expedition to the Isle of Candia.

The Journals of Constantinople have not published the last Hattee Schereff which was sent to Mehemet Ali on 7th Instant, concerning which we promised to give you a copy, as its contents in general are the same as the one you have seen, we shall only give you in substance its contents.

1. The Porte grants to Mehemet Ali the hereditary Government of Egypt in a right line of succession.
2. The Governor of Egypt shall have the nomination of the officers of the army up to the rank of Colonel and that of superior officers will depend on the imperial pleasure of the Sultan.
3. The Governor of Egypt shall be obliged to employ himself in fulfilling carefully the conditions established in, the Hattee Scheriff of Guthane; such as: *individual liberty, free Trade, and the abolishing of every manopoly.*
4. The Tribute it fixed at £400,000 per annum.

These are the conditions and the great question is whether Mehemet Ali will fulfils what he has engaged: we beleive firmly he will not, if so, then another difficulty we shall see in this country, and hostilities will re-commence.

The revolution in the Island of Candia has lately called forth into the Levant more armament, for France has just sent out a Fleet there composed of two vessels and 3 frigates; it is said that England is on the eve of sending there some ships which are now in Malta, and that Admiral Stopford had received counter orders to remain in the Mediterranean, was for the purpose of going out with a fleet to Candia.

June 16th—Very early this morning the Indian Mail arrived from Suez, bringing Letters, &c up to the 22nd from Bombay there is much interest in this City taken in what is going on in China, though it is a great misfortune to have such a man as Elliott everlastingly negociating instead of making the Celestial Empire luminous with a very different kind of negociation; this is the only thing which we have to regret in Egypt that when Napier was endeavouring to bring Mehemet Ali to terms he had given us 3 hours of negociating with Bomb Shells in this city, if this had been done the oriental Question would have been terminated on a much better basis, besides yielding to all the satisfaction that this country presented one of the most favorable respects for commerce in the world.—The Plague here is about at an end; we have a few cases but nothing of importance:—. We hope on the 24th Instant, saint John's day, which is something here like the 5th of Nov. in England, will consume the plague as the Catholics here say that when St. John lived it never was in Egypt after the 24th; however last year St. John was mistaken—though we hope he will be successful this year, for there are few who like Quarantine in this City.

June—17th. At 5 this afternoon Letters were received by the Steamer "Liverpool" and the Mails leave at 6 o'clock this eveing for India—Admiral Parker has arrived and proceeds to India:—we heartily wish him success.

COMMERCE.—During this Month very few commercial transactions have taken place, and this has been occasioned partly in consequence of the deminution of our stocks, and partly from unfavorable news from Europe.

Cotton.—The last sale of this article by government, was on the 21st Ult. when 10,000 Cantars brought by auction drs.13⅛ which under actual circumstances may be considered a very high price.— It is said that Government was offered some days ago I 13½ for several thousand Bales but the offer met with a refusal from the part of the Minister of Commerce, as he is very sanguine in obtaining a much better price.—30m cantras or thereabouts are in the Government magazine—it is difficult to say any thing correct about the next crop.

CEREALES.—Very limited transactions in this branch.—The shipping of Beans for England is terminated, and it is expected that especially those who bought at the close will meet with considerable loss. Linseed—By an order of the Viceroy the free trade and export of this article were prohibited; however, on the representations of some Europeans, the Pasha permitted the Exportation of a certain quantity; say 20,000 ardebs, the merchants paying a due of 12 per Cent, after all there has been some Lifference upon the subject; chiefly, concerning the manner in which the export shall be divided among the merchants.

The Mart for all other articles of export is very dull.

MANUFACTURES. Nothing, or very little, has been done in this branch save some sales of long cloths.

INDIGO.—We understand that there has arrived a quantity of this article by the Colombo from India, this article is actually in good repute.—1st and 2nd quality will obtain from drs 6 to 7 per oca: but then prices must only be looked at for the moment and may diminish if there should arrive any large quantity of this article.

Export of Beans for England	112,871 Ardebs
Cotton.....	12,591—Bales
Amount of exportation of Cotton in total.....	44,691—Bales—

Translation (from French) of a Letter addressed to His Highness the Pacha of Egypt, by the Bankers, Merchants, &c. of London.

To His Highness the Pasha of Egypt,

We the undersigned Bankers, Merchants and others of the City of London, desire to express to your Highness our gratitude and sincere thanks for the complete protection you have been so favorably disposed as to grant to our Countrymen, of every class, who resided in your dominions during the late period so full of events, by permitting them to remain in their habitations and to pursue their respective callings without having experienced the least inconvenience or annoyance.

We desire to express to your Highness the feelings of gratitude and thanks for the liberal manner in which you have permitted a free transit of the Mails and Voyageres across your dominions, under some circumstances which would have produced the opposite sentiments in the minds of those of an inferior class; when, on the contrary, the abovementioned travellers have enjoyed the same security and protection which had been previously afforded them.

Your Highness may rest assured that this example, so meritorious has not escaped the notice of every civilized nation, and while we wish to present to your Highness the expression of our gratitude and admiration, we hope that your enlightened conduct may serve as a pattern to other sovereigns, who, being placed in similar circumstances, may follow it.

May your Highness still continue for a protracted period to exercise a pacific sovereignty over the important dominions entrusted to your care, and while contributing to the furtherance of it, commercial industry, it may exhibit, in every direction, the means of felicity, pleasure and civilization, so that, finally, you may bequeath it peaceably to your hereditary successor, is the hope and prayer of the undersigned.

(Signed) A. A. GOWN, NEPHEWS & Co.
BRIGGS, THURBURN & Co.
BARING, BROTHERS and 200 other Signatures.

Arrived here on the 24th May 1841.

Translation of the Viceroy's answer to the address of the Bankers, Merchants, &c. of London—dated 26th May 1840.

To the Bankers, &c. of London.

The undersigned is expressly charged by his Highness the Viceroy, to express to the Bankers, Merchants and other respectable Inhabitants of the City of London, the satisfaction which he felt on reading their address which had reached him in due course. He is rejoiced in seeing his intentions appreciated.—He has always thought that the more difficult the circumstances are, the more one must provide against every impassioned influence, as humanity and justice are the surest guides on like occasions.

His Highness is not capable of ascertaining whether the course he has pursued, in this respect will bear those fruits which are expected: but he has this conviction that he has done his duty as a man and as a Governor, which is sufficient to procure that tranquillity of soul which is the first of the possessions of this world.

The undersigned thanks, on the part of His Highness the Viceroy the Merchants, Bankers, &c. of the City of London, for the wishes which in their address, concerned his person, family, and countries to which they have devoted their career.

He hopes to realize them in concurrence with all wel intentioned men.

(Signed.)

BOGHOS JOUSSAUFF.

Arrival of the English Ships at Alexandria from the 16th May to the 15th June 1841.

May 28th	from Beyrout	Packet.	
June 1st	,, do.	Enmetjee...	Capt. Drew,
5th	,, do.	Sherubry...	,, Bonnett.
6th	,, Constantinople	Samaritan	,, Davy.
,,	,, do.	Leila....	,, Orfeur.
,,	,, do,	Delta....	,, Bovey.
12th	,, Newcastle	Parroquet	,, Cloyd.
,,	,, Naples	Jane....	,, Rollings.
,,	,, Malta	Idris.....	,, Harris.
13th	,, Newcastle	Richard..	,, Chambers.
,,	,, Liverpool	Queen of Britain	Fillett.

Ships of War and Packets in the Port of Malta.

Junle 5th 1841—Ceylon 6; Britannia 120; Vanguard 80 Calcutta 84; Cambridge 78; Rodney 92; Powerful 86 Cartor 36; Daphne; Steam Frigates Medea and Hecate; Steamers Confiance and Polyphemus; Steam Packets Prometheus and Alecto; Swedish Frigate Chapman; French Packets Dante, Eurotas, and Lycurge.

Passengers by the P. and O. Co. Steamer Oriental (for England) "arrived at Malta 26th May."

Messieurs Woodbourne, Coult, Hawdan, Buller, Sir T. Wilkie, Capt. Monsbry, Sir J. Carnac and family, Mr. Spooner and family, Capt. Dawne, Dr. Brown, Sir Willoughby Cotton' Capt. Hall, Capt. Roberts, Capt. Vaux, Capt. Skipper, Dr. Woods, 3 Sons and Servants, Capt. De Etcheverry, Sir Harry Darrel, Captain Hull, Dr. Kerr, Dr. Roberts, Mrs. Stewart, Son and Servant, Miss Culler, Mr. Tummins and family, Messrs. Mougell, Pugh and family, Marshall and Palmer (for Malta) Hag Abdella and Mother, Hag Habrus, Hag Bay, Hag Mohammed, Hag Abdel Karem, Hag Abdalla, Hag Ibrahim, Hag Ahand Abdel Salem, M. Mifsud M, Mignand, Mr. Roux, Mr. G. Allen, Mr. Dia.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

We learn that the Duke of Richmond has succeeded in establishing, in the American courts, the Claim of the town of Fochabers to the bequest of the late Alexander Milne, Esq. in behalf of that place. The sum is above £20,000, besides a number of legacies to individuals in the town. The inferior courts decided that parties in Scotland could not succeed to the said legacies left by a citizen of the State of Louisiana. The decision was, however, reversed in the Supreme Court. The action was raised by the Duke of Richmond in behoof of the town of Fochabers—the legacy having been given for the purpose of establishing free schools, etc., in Fochabers, of which place Mr. Milne was a native. His property is estimated at a million of dollars, and the rest is left for charitable purposes in New Orleans.—(Edinburgh Observer.)

DEATH OF THE OLDEST SERVANT IN THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD—"Old Paul Presto," who had been connected, "man and boy," with the Queen's hunting establishment, at Ascot, for upwards of seventy years, died, of old age, at his domicile at the kennel, on the morning of Wednesday last. He was a man well known to and respected by, every one who has hundted with her Majesty's stag hounds during the last half century. Although he had attained "the good old age" of upwards of fourscore years and ten (being the oldest member of her Majesty's household), nearly the whole of which were spent in the midst of the hounds, he retained his health and faculties until within a few days of his death. He formerly filled the situation of feeder, but some years since, in consequence of his lengthened services and great age, he was permitted to retire from all active duty upon his full allowance, and a comfortable little house and attendants were provided for him by the then sovereign, close to the kennel, in order that he might still be in the immediate neighbourhood of his favourite spot, and be entertained, in his declining years, with the "sweet voices" of the hounds. His hair was snow white and his head, from its expressive and patriafrhal appearance, would have been a fine study for an artist.

Mr. Peter Mulvey, auctioneer, Belturbet, Cavan, is declared heir of a legacy by his uncle, in the State of Ohio, amounting to £50,000.—(Dublin Journal.)

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, APOLLO STREET, (OLD ADMIRALTY HOUSE,) BY J. W. CROSCADDEN.